

Peres attacks deal to sell Syria 'French built missiles'

BONN, Feb. 8 (R). — Israel's former Defence Minister Shimon Peres today strongly criticised the supply of French-built anti-tank missiles to Syria, saying it heightened the danger of war in the Middle East. Mr. Peres told a news conference here that Syria already received considerable arms from the Soviet Union, and the air forces of Syria and Iraq were now bigger than those of France and Britain combined. "To give more arms to countries of a belligerent nature is a mistake and a very regrettable one," he said. "We think it augments the danger of war."

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Chamoun's H.Q. under attack in Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 8 (R). — Syrian troops tried to storm the headquarters of Lebanon's right-wing National Liberal Party (NLP) tonight as fighting spread from the outskirts of the capital to the heart of Christian-dominated east Beirut, an NLP spokesman said. He said five Syrians were killed.

The spokesman said the Syrian troops attacked the party headquarters in Ashrafieh district in the afternoon, using machineguns and light automatic weapons.

"They attacked us for three hours," the spokesman said.

"Five Syrian troops were killed. We had one dead. After we agreed on a ceasefire, they withdrew only to attack again."

Automatic weapons fire could be heard over the telephone as the spokesman gave his account of the action. He said two bullets ploughed into the office of NLP Chairman Camille Chamoun.

He was Lebanese President during the 1958 Civil War which ended with the deployment of United States marines in Beirut.

"But President Chamoun is unharmed. Nothing happened to him," the spokesman said.

Rightwing sources said fighting also flared near the museum, on the east side of what was known as "the Green line" during the later 1975-76 civil war. No details were immediately available.

Residents reported that the rattle of machineguns echoed through the deserted streets of the Christian district of Slim Al Fil, on the former front — an invisible line still splitting Beirut into a Moslem-dominated western half and a predominantly Christian east.

Mortars, rockets used

Today's clashes appeared to push war-shattered Beirut towards an all-out confrontation between Syria and the Lebanese right.

Witnesses said artillery, mortars and rockets were used in fighting today between Lebanese army units and Syrian troops in the East Beirut suburb of Fayadiyah.

No reliable casualty figures were available but the fighting was reported to be heavier than yesterday's battle in the same area.

Rightwing sources put the death toll yesterday at 22 killed — 20 of them Syrians — and 33 wounded.

Recent clashes deter prospect for Lebanese army to replace Syrians as peacekeepers

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Feb. 8 (AP). — Clashes between Syrian and Lebanese Army units in Beirut represent the most serious risk so far to the shaky peace that has presided over this troubled country since the end of the civil war 15 months ago.

Although Lebanon has been plagued with sporadic urban violence and warfare in the south throughout the postwar period, the latest confrontation of armies returns the country to the brink of chaos.

The job of maintaining peace has been up to the predominantly Syrian Arab Deterrent Force of 30,000 men, stationed here under pan-Arab sponsorship. Now, the Syrians themselves are embroiled in battle, leaving only a handful of soldiers from Saudi Arabia, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates to keep order in the capital.

The new fighting is basically a confrontation between the Syrians and Lebanese Christians, rather than the Lebanese government, which has been scrambling to restore order. The Lebanese army unit at Fayadiyah, where the gun battles centered, is manned almost totally by former militiamen who served with Christian armies against Moslem leftists during the civil war.

Christian irritation

Lately, the Christians have been irritated by what they consider to be particularly harsh security measures and arrogance from Syrian peacekeepers in the East Beirut community.

The army battle began because the Lebanese soldiers objected to a new peacekeeping checkpoint in front of the compound.

The Christian-Syrian blow-up is ironic, because the Syrians entered Lebanon in the spring of 1976 on the side of the Christian forces, who were rapidly losing ground to the Palestinians and their leftist allies.

Syrian President Hafez Assad took the decision to send troops to Lebanon at great political risk. But he proved he could

Jordan remembers



AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — Jordan will tomorrow observe the first anniversary of the death of the late Queen Alya who died in a helicopter crash while returning from an inspection tour of the Tafleah hospital.

To commemorate the late Queen and her services in the social and humanitarian fields, a Jordanian national institution was founded called the "Queen Alya Fund for Social Work".

It was the idea of the late Queen during her life to establish such an institution to promote social services on scientific and effective methods, and on a voluntary basis. His Majesty King Hussein is the honorary president of the

Queen Alya — a tribute: Page 2.

Syrians vote to give Assad another 7 years

DAMASCUS, Feb. 8 (R). — Syrians voted in a referendum today to endorse a second seven-year term for President Hafez Assad, who pledged to continue opposing Egypt's present bid for a Middle East peace deal.

Casting his own vote, Mr. Assad told reporters the peace initiative by President Sadat was "not in the interest of the Arab nation."

"What is wrongly based cannot but be wrong," said Mr. Assad, whose first term as president ends on March 13.

More than four million people were eligible to vote in the re-

ferendum today. Polling began at 7 a.m. and booths will be open for 12 hours.

President Assad stands unopposed. He was cheered by people who danced in the main squares of the capital.

Official results of the referendum are expected to be announced tomorrow at a news conference by Brigadier Adnan Dahagh, the interior minister.

The minister said yesterday the referendum is not merely to renew President Assad's term but a move "imposed by the battle of confrontation waged by the Arab masses against surrender and defeatism."

The two were joined by Nessim Gaon, President of the World Federation of Sephardic

Jews and a close friend of Begin.

Begin Thursday will address two meetings of prominent Jewish leaders and fund raisers — a lunch-time gathering of about 200 Jews from Western Europe at Geneva's downtown synagogue and an evening session with over 1,000 Swiss Jews.

Begin told newsmen on his arrival that he was here "to gain the necessary funds to solve social problems in Israel," particularly those of 45,000 families living in poverty. He leaves here Friday.

During the flight from Tel Aviv Begin told newsmen accompanying him he still hoped he would be able to address the Egyptian parliament soon, as President Anwar Sadat had done when he visited Israel.

Begin reiterated his belief in Israel's right to build settle-

ments in the West Bank region.

Asked about settlements in Sinai he said, "a country which has been in a defensive war has a right to seek a change of national boundaries, but we made a fair proposal."

The Israeli Prime Minister also said he felt President Sadat had made "a few intransigent statements" during his current United States visit.

While Mr. Begin was addressing newsmen a Geneva's tightly-guarded Cointain airport

Syrian ambassador Dia Allah Al Fattal attacked the Israeli leader personally in the U.N. human rights commission meeting in the nearby Palace of Nations.

Speaking in a debate on violations of human rights in Arab territories occupied by Israel, Mr. Fattal described Mr. Begin as "the new Hitler" and former chief of a "terrorist gang."

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U.S. condemns Israeli settlements while Sadat lobbies for arms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Agencies). — The Carter administration, in a clash with Israel, has sharply criticized new settlements in occupied Arab territory — settlements Egypt says must be dismantled if there is to be peace. While President Anwar Sadat lobbied on Capitol Hill for U.S. weapons, the State Department issued a chronology of the January messages from President Carter to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, calling the settlements illegal and an obstacle to negotiations.

Underscoring the urgency, one was sent directly by Carter from Air Force One on Jan. 6 as he wound up a seven-nation overseas trip. He also wrote a letter to Mr. Begin on Jan. 10 and sent a brief message to him on Jan. 27 after militant Orthodox Jews announced plans to expand an archaeological site at Shiloh.

Begin had demanded the dismantling of the score of settlements in Sinai and accused Israel of violating Arab sovereignty.

"The government is leading the unholy march of the lawbreakers," he said in a speech on Monday.

As relations with Washington grew strained, Israeli offi-

cials have persistently denied promising Carter that there would be no new settlements on the land captured from the Arabs in the six-day war of 1967.

U.S. officials said the administration's response to the Israeli actions would continue to be as restrained as possible.

Israel had not been willing to face up to what had got to them, the officials added.

Although Israeli officials here said assurances had been given that only military settlements would be established, a senior U.S. official said here: "We are against all settlements, civilian and military."

The chronology of messages

from President Carter was issued Tuesday after newspaper columnist Joseph Kraft claimed the administration had "raised no great protest" about new settlements. It said President Carter had sent "a strong reply" to Premier Begin the day after U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis was informed of the plans.

"It's incorrect to say the United States did not react strongly and immediately," White House Spokesman Jody Polk told reporters.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today his government was "living up to every word" it promised the United States concerning the establishment of settlements in occupied territories.

Mr. Dayan, who arrived in the U.S. last night for a week of speaking engagements, added that the Israeli government had fulfilled its pledge — which he himself had made — not to set up any new settlements for the 12-month period from last October, except within existing army camps.

In a reaction to President Sadat's appeal to the U.S. for arms Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today in Geneva that any U.S. sale of sophisticated fighter planes to Egypt would "feed the threat"

to stability in the Middle East. But he told a press conference at the start of a fund-raising visit that he had reason to believe that the peace-making process would go on between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Begin dismissed rumours of a possible meeting in Geneva.

va with President Sadat, who is due to visit European capitals after his current mission to the United States.

The issue could face Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan with questions on a 10-day U.S. tour which began with his arrival in New York last night.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (second from left) talks with members of the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus at Blair House in Washington on Tuesday. (AP wirephoto)

U.S. statement issued

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (R). — The White House said today in a statement issued after the two presidents completed talks on the Middle East that a settlement must be based on an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory in return for thin secure and recognised boundaries.

A Middle East peace was of the highest importance for American policy and President Carter would spare no effort to help to achieve it.

A peace settlement must go beyond the mere termination of belligerency and must provide for the establishment of normal relations between Israel and each of its neighbors.

A settlement must be based on all the principles of United Nations Resolution 242, including an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory.

There can be no just and lasting peace without a resolution of the Palestinian problem.

It listed these principles as follows:

The U.S. will remain faithful to its historic commitment to the security of Israel and the right of every Middle East state to live in peace with

thin secure and recognised boundaries.

Somali officials quoted by the government news agency in Mogadishu said four Ethiopian jets strafed the port of Berbera, on the Gulf of Aden approach to the Red Sea.

The raids are seen as part of an Ethiopian counter offensive to throw Somali forces out of the disputed Ogaden region.

— which they stormed when war broke out six months ago.

On the ground, where the front line is located far inside the disputed Ogaden in Ethiopia's Amhar Mountains, Somali forces reported being forced to pull back in "tactical" withdrawal.

Brigadier Garba indicated yesterday that Ethiopian leader Lieut-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam had asked for at least a partial withdrawal from Ethiopia's Marxist

territory if peace talks are to start.

Brigadier Garba flew home today, telling reporters that President Siad Barre was mainly concerned to safeguard the "national aspirations of ethnic Somalis in the Ogaden."

He said the Somali leader was anxious to cooperate to find a "just peace."

North Yemen wants an urgent conference of Red Sea Arab coastal states to discuss the security of the region threatened by the conflict in the Horn of Africa, North Yemen Foreign Minister Abdullah Al Asnag said in Abu Dhabi today.

He was quoted by the government news agency there as saying North Yemen was deeply concerned about the situation in the Horn of Africa when, he said, Somalia's land was under attack.

It would try to throw Somalia forces out of the Ogaden and roll on across the frontier to occupy a vital 320 kms. strip of Somalia's coastline, around Berbera and along the Gulf of Aden.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Menachem Begin affirmed today that Israel was supplying Ethiopia with arms.

"I can only confirm what the foreign minister said," Mr. Begin told reporters, referring to Israel's Moshe Dayan who disclosed the arms link on Monday.

Answering questions before flying to Geneva for private meetings with Jewish leaders, Mr. Begin said Israel was keeping the United States informed of its ties with Ethiopia.

Reports from Washington said U.S. officials were surprised by Israel's disclosure, since it appears at odds with America's moral support for Ethiopia's adversary Somalia.

The State Department on Tuesday warned all parties, including Egypt and Israel, against intervening in the war in the Horn of Africa.

In background briefings, Israeli officials sought to explain the apparent clash of U.S. and Israel interests by saying Israeli involvement in Ethiopia aimed to keep a door open for

the Syrians.

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Prince Hassan inspects police departments

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan today visited the Public Security Department and listened to an account from Director of Public Security Maj.-Gen. Ghazi Arar about the department's accomplishments last year and the services it carries out in various fields. The Crown Prince was also briefed on the department's budget for the present year, progress in the new reformatory and rehabilitation centre, and a plan for developing the Royal Police College.

Prince Hassan toured a number of police offices and centres, including the moving rescue centre, and the office for licensing drivers and vehicles.

Continuing his tour, the Crown Prince, accompanied by Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar and Maj.-Gen. Arar, inspected the Royal Police College which is to be linked academically with the University of Jordan.

At the college His Highness

opened the first course for university graduate cadets which he described as "embodiment the meeting between the concepts of science and security."



His Highness Crown Prince Hassan is briefed by the Director of the Royal Police College during his visit to the college on Wednesday.

Algiers summit support for Syria strengthens Jordan, says Badran

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran said here today that the most important outcome of the Algiers Arab summit conference was the decision to extend greater support to Syria in its confrontation with the Israeli expansionist policy.

Asked by the Jordan News Agency to comment on the results of the conference, the prime minister said that support given to Syria strengthens Jordan's steadfastness as this country shoulders the same national commitments in confronting Zionist Expansionist designs.

Any assistance or support to Syria, he added, strengthens the confrontation countries; and this is the right and constructive course to follow to enable the Arab nation to recover its usurped rights and defend its territory.

That system does several good things that are not now being done. First, it provides an incentive for traffic regulations to be enforced. Second, it relieves the hard-pressed traffic department of some routine duties, allowing it to concentrate on the most important of its tasks, such as traffic education. Third, it surely increases the amount of revenues coming into the government from traffic fines. And forth, and most important, it starts showing drivers in Jordan that the government is serious about enforcing traffic regulations, something that is not so obvious now, thereby making driving safer for all.

There are certainly many people who would take up the opportunity to make some good money in this manner, and the government should think seriously about allowing private enterprise to do a job more efficiently, and at lower cost, than the government itself can do the job.

We make this suggestion in all seriousness, and we would be interested in hearing any reasons why a trial run should not be gotten under way.

Salt training college has mixed success

Salt Teachers Training College is now a little less than two years old. The head of the college, Mohammad Ibrahim Diab Helalsheh, discussed with Fawzia Mai the aims of the college and the problems of teachers in Jordan.

One of the fine new teachers training colleges built all over the country under the 1972-5 Three Year Development Plan Salt's Teachers Training College had its first stone laid down in the beginning of 1973 and began operating in 1975.

Located on a hilltop near Salt, it commands a fine view of the Hashmiya Palace.

Plans are under way for the addition of a "pre-fab" gymnasium and a special building for Fine Arts to the already extensive campus.

Another cafeteria is also planned so men and women can dine separately in order to "cause less trouble", according to Mr. Helalsheh. The campus boasts a number of outdoor sports grounds.

The college was built to accommodate 700 but the present student population is 1,000. And next year, there will be even more.

Students apply for admission to the college after they complete their secondary education and pass their twalihi examinations. A certain number of seats have been allocated to each district such as Ma'an, Karak, and Balqa.

The original idea was to select only the best students. Unfortunately, only students with low twalihi grades apply for a seat at the college.

The problem is actually twofold: the applicants are, first, mainly low standard students; and second, women rather than men.

According to Mr. Helalsheh, the present ratio of women to men is about two to one. And the difference keeps increasing every year.

The reason for this is quite simple. Boys graduating from secondary school have the choice between the army, the polytechnics and the universities or going abroad.

After this triage, only the leftover boys apply for teach-

ers training colleges.

On the contrary, girls consider teaching the ideal profession.

Therefore, those who cannot enter university apply for teachers training colleges or nursing colleges. Studying abroad is usually out of question for women.

A special field, elementary education, deals in particular with the teaching of the first three grades.

Emphasis is put on practical training. In the second semester, students undergo the first part of their practical training. They are divided into groups and sent to different schools twice a week for a period of five to six weeks.

They only watch and listen to the teachers' ways of teaching.

At the end of the practical training, they have a group discussion with their lecturer and the teacher they have watched to criticize and analyze their observations and opinions.

In the third semester, Part Two of their practical training starts.

They are again distributed to different schools but this time, teaching is done by one student from each group. Mistakes and outstanding performances are also pointed out in a final discussion.

In the fourth semester, each student now takes the role of a teacher but with only two thirds of a normal teaching load.

That is, if a teacher normally teaches 24 classes, a student teacher will only teach 16 to 20 classes.

After this extensive training, a graduate will be able to teach all subjects in the first six grades and a specialty in the next three grades, depending on what subject he or she has specialized in during his training.

There is presently a heavy brain drain problem to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States from Jordan. How does this affect the college graduates?

On the graduates' side, Mr. Helalsheh explained, the problem is almost non-existent. When the students join the teachers training college, they are asked to sign a contract with the Ministry of Education, agreeing to work in Government schools in the four years following their graduation.

In their lectures, the teachers give the students only general outlines. It is up to the students to read from references and research facts in the library in order to gather fully detailed information.

Up to the twalihi, students were used to absorb all their information from their teachers.

Habit is a second nature.

It is easy for professional writers to produce obituaries and write glowing words about those departed. It is never easy for the ordinary citizen to pay tribute to personalities who have passed away and it is a measure of the degree to which the late Queen Alya touched the lives and hearts of all in Jordan that a number of our readers have been inspired, one year after her tragic death, to express their appreciation of her.

It is perhaps the kind of tribute that the late Queen would have liked. As a student in Rome, where her father was the Arab League ambassador, she herself wrote strongly to her local English language newspaper, the Rome Daily American.

She protested at the paper's pro-Israeli coverage and explained through its columns the rights of the Palestinians and the injustices perpetrated against the Arabs.

But it was not her political awareness that won the hearts of all who knew her.

YOUTH ETERNAL

Never will the cruel hands of time ravage that sweet face, For immortality has gained its usual jealous choice, So that age can cause no falter in her brisk sure-footed grace, Nor senility ever alter that clear and bell-like voice.

That youthful heart, so soft and yet so strong, Would overflow with love, with charity toward all, Be quick to fill with anger, just to hear of any wrong, Never did she e'er neglect a cry for help, a call.

The last call came, was answered. As was written the sands of time ran out, the task completed. She passed away, not disillusioned, old and beaten But forever young and lively, true and undefeated.

Mavis Uzaizi

Her intense desire to help the underprivileged, the deprived, and the sick which had characterised her life since a child grew not in intensity when she became Queen, only in the degree to which she was able to help and motivate social welfare activities throughout Jordan.

She is known never to have forgotten a friend and it is fitting that now her friends not only remember her but strive to continue in her name the social work which made her so near to all her people. The Queen Alya Fund has institutionalised what she stood for and has won support for those ideals from all over the world.

Among the honorary members of the Fund are a number of Arab and foreign heads of state, a select group of businessmen and pioneers in Arab and international social welfare.

They include Sultan Qaboos of Oman; Empress Farah Pahlavi of Iran; Mrs. Jihan Sadat, wife of the Egyptian President; Queen Sophia of Spain; Madame d'Estang, wife of the

French President; Sheikh Hamad bin Salaman Al Khalifeh, Crown Prince of Bahrain; Sheikh Salem Al Sabah Al Salem, Kuwaiti Minister of Social Affairs, and Her Highness the British Duchess of Kent.

IN MEMORIAM

Once a great person lived here, A human being, a woman, a Queen.

She lived in Jordan and was seen, Going even to death with no fear.

In Jordan she was our Queen, and she was a great one, But right now she's gone, She died a martyr I mean.

God bless you Queen Alya wherever you may be, We loved you once,

We still do, can't you see?

So God bless you, God bless you all the way.

Martyr's aren't so many here, They surely aren't anywhere. But she made it so fair, She became one, with no fear.

Nujoud Goussous

MEMORIES

She looked at him, and she cried, "Daddy, daddy, where is mommy. Where is she?" Through tears the deep voice came harshly, "She is far away."

The little girl replied, "But I miss her. Please ask her to come back. I want to talk to her."

"But my baby, she is so far away."

"Ask her to come back again. I miss her so."

Again through tears came the voice, so slow and so low, "I miss her too."

Hassounah

not even bought a single book during the whole length of their two-year stay in the college!

After graduation, a brand new teacher can expect to earn a monthly salary of about JD 45.

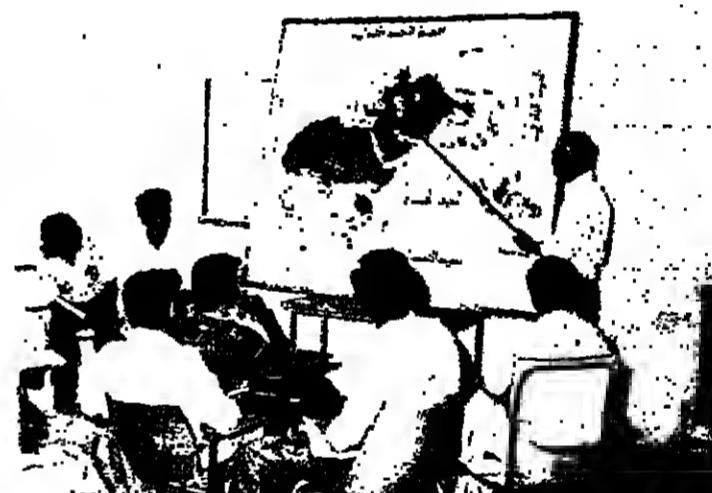
In fact, the actual "salary" is much less than this, Mr. Helalsheh said.

They get on top of it an "allowance" for their diploma which is 20 per cent of the salary, a living allowance of about JD 11 and an annual bonus of JD 1 per month, i.e. JD 12 per annum.

Jordanian teachers are evaluated in "grades", the highest being Grade 1, and the lowest, Grade 10. A secondary school graduate (tawjhi holder) is Grade 10; a university graduate, Grade 7; an M.A., Grade 6; a Ph.D., Grade 5. As a teacher gets promoted, every 3 to 4 years, his salary augments accordingly.

All in all the college library now boasts about 9,000 volumes in spite of the fact that it is not yet two years old.

Still, all these efforts are not well appreciated by the students.



A geography class in progress at the college.

and it is not easy to convince the students to work themselves.

Though teachers have stressed the point over and over again, and urged the students to read actively, you can still see them roaming about the campus and sitting under the trees as soon as the classes are over.

Mr. Helalsheh added: "I know some students who have

been promoted.

Unfortunately, the Ministry of Education cannot afford to pay very high salaries and therefore these potential lecturers either go to the University of Jordan or are drained out of the country.

In the last two years, the creation of Yarmouk University increased the problem, and will go on doing so in at least the ten coming years.

Another policy of the teachers training college is to put emphasis on active study and research, instead of old-fashioned spoon-feeding. Most vital in this aspect is the extensive use of the college library.

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On the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of HER MAJESTY THE LATE QUEEN ALYA the honorary chairperson of the Jordan University Alumni Club, the club will organise a photographic exhibition representing the social and humanitarian activities of the Queen.

The exhibition will be held at the club headquarters in Jabal Amman behind the Third Circle, starting from Thursday, 9/2/1978, at 5:30 p.m. until Friday, 10/2/1978.

This is an open invitation.

All members are requested to attend the exhibition on the mentioned date.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE.

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National News Roundup

TV director general to attend ABU meeting

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — Jordan Television General Director Mohammad Khalil will lead Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the Arab Broadcasting Union's ninth session due to be held in Riyadh on Feb. 23 to discuss television and radio news exchange among Arab countries and other international unions.

Industry minister to attend Tunis meeting

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — The Cabinet has decided to delegate Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Najmedine Dajani to represent Jordan at the meetings of the Arab Economic Council scheduled to be held in Tunis on Feb. 20.

Work starts on Amman Zoo

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — The Mayor of Amman Ma'n Abu No'war announced today that the Municipality has started work in a zoo at Ras Al 'Ain public park in Amman.

Information delegation for Cairo

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — The Council of Ministers today named Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the Arab League Information Council due to open in Cairo Feb. 18, to discuss information policy and inter-Arab coordination in the field of information. The delegation will be led by Mr. Peter Salah, adviser to the Ministry of Information.

263 new companies registered

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — The number of companies registered at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce during the last quarter of 1977 amounted to 263 with a total capital of JD 6,581,440, a ministry source said today.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Volume traded	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling bid
1. Jordan Glass Manufacture	JD 10,000	112	11.200	11.250	11.250	—	—
2. Jordan Glass	JD 1,000	945	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.100
3. Jordan Glass Manufacture	JD 1,000	238	1.350	1.350	1.350	—	—
4. Jordan Glass	JD 5,000	117	11.850	11.700	11.700	11.650	—
5. Jordan Glass	JD 1,000	76	1.400	1.400	1.400	—	—
6. Jordan Glass	JD 10,000	995	15.500	15.550	15.550	15.500	15.650
7. Textiles Pasture	JD 1,000	500	1.000	1.000	1.000	—	1.100
8. Paper Manufacture	JD 1,000	572	1.850	1.050	1.050	1.850	—
9. Jordan Glass	JD 5,000	1,247	6.950	6.950	6.900	6.900	6.950
10. Jordan Glass	JD 1,000	220	2.150	2.200	2.200	2.200	—

50 per cent of above capital paid.

Total volume of trading, Feb. 8: JD 5,015.

Policewomen recruited

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (JNA). — The Public Security Directorate announced today that it has begun to enlist women for the ranks of police officer, non-commissioned officer and private. A university graduate would be given the rank of second lieutenant after six months and the bearer of a secondary school certificate the rank of corporal. The rank of private would go to lesser qualified applicants. Accommodation and clothing will be provided free during the training course, and trainees will receive full pay throughout.

Electricity plans for Irbid governorate

IRBID, Feb. 8 (JNA). — Governor of Irbid Ma'moun Khalil today met with a British delegation specialised in electrification of rural areas. He acquainted the delegation with the situation of the public services in his governorate especially as regards power and water. The British team is carrying out technical and financial studies on a plan for the electrification of the Irbid governorate in general and the Kfarat area in particular, the Technical Director of the Irbid Electricity Corporation, Abdul Rahman Khalil said today. The project would be financed by a British loan of JD 3 million. The Jordanian and British governments are expected to sign the loan agreement within the next few months, the technical director added. The project comes within an over-all plan to supply the Irbid governorate 130 villages with electricity.

Orphans fund invests in housing

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (J.T.). — The Director General of the Fund for Investment of Orphans Money, Alauddine Al Namnari said over the weekend that his institution is now building 60 housing units near the public security housing project. Mr. Al Namnari told Al Ka'i newspaper that the project includes four buildings whose total cost will be JD 700,000 and will be fully completed within four months. The fund, he added, has found this the most profitable way to invest the orphans money and will be building more housing units.

Transplanted Somalis learn to like fish

A few hundred miles from the war with Ethiopia, some Somalis are having a different excitement -- seeing the sea for the first time.

ROME, (WFS) — Nomads in Somalia who had never even seen a large expanse of water, are being trained as fishermen. About 15,000 nomads have been airlifted from the arid interior to three coastal sites on the Indian Ocean.

When they first saw the sea, the older nomads held back, scared and suspicious, but some of the younger ones raced to the water's edge and started drinking. Then they were sick. From this unlikely beginning the scheme has developed, with the bushmen being weaned off camel meat onto fish, being taught to swim and being trained as fishermen.

The Somali government scheme was put into operation after drought killed 16,000 Somali nomads, mostly children. By 1975 the drought had forced more than 200,000 into government refugee camps. Their herds, the mainstay of their way of life, had nearly been wiped out.

Transplanting nomads

More than 100,000 nomads are being re-trained as farmers, but for 15,000 the change was more traumatic, involving air-lifts to the coast and new lives as fishermen.

With them they took their few moveable possessions and habit of building "beehive" huts, but left behind their old ways and habits. At the start, bits of fish were mixed with their camel meat. Most of them had never eaten it before and many hated the taste at first. Even the smell of cooking fish made them ill.

Gradually, however, the transition was made, and now the nomads themselves are in better health. Some say they do not care if they never eat meat again.

At first, the men, women and children were encouraged. At Brava, nearly 200 kms. south of the capital Mogadishu, a causeway and tower still stand as reminders of the Portuguese influence. Brava was one of the centres chosen for the nomad experiment.

Learning to fish

There, within a few weeks, they could swim out to the fishing boats and the next stage could begin, teaching them to fish. They learned net-throwing, seamanship, and on shore the women are learning how to skin, gut, dry and smoke fish such as yellowtail, mackerel and grouper. Already, more than 1,000 nomads have finished their training as fishermen.

One thing holding back the project is a shortage of boats, but the government has 100 on order for the Brava settlement alone. The catches of fish are increasing with the skill and experience of the trainees. In 1977 their estimated catch was 500 tons of fish for sale in addition to what they needed for themselves.

A shark is a big catch for the fishermen -- dried fins and skins fetch high prices. Its meat is exported, its bones used as fertiliser after being ground down, and its liver oil also has a high value.

A hospital and a school have been built at Brava, while permanent houses are slowly replacing the traditional nomad huts. The United Nations' World Food Programme is supporting the three fishing villages by giving grain, cooking oil and to "set to know" the water by splashing around in its shallows. Once initial fear had receded, the swimming lessons began. Their tutors were local fishermen, who are believed to be partly descended from the Portuguese who settled in the area more than 450 years ago with the explorer Vasco da Gama.

Police make public letter from alleged "hillside strangler"

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 (AP). — A man claiming to be the "hillside strangler" said in a letter made public yesterday that he killed a dozen "evil ladies" because his mother told him to.

Police, stressing that they did not know whether the letter was authentic, said the writer gave them "another week or so" to meet his call for help in turning himself in safely, and threatened "something serious" if authorities failed to respond.

Assistant Police Chief Daryl F. Gates read reporters the first page of the pen printed, six-page letter mailed last month to Mayor Tom Bradley. The lined school notebook page said:

"Dear Mr. Mayor.

"Please listen to me. I am very sick, but I do not want to go back to that place. I hate that place. My mother told me to kill those evil ladies. It's not my fault ... mother makes my head hurt. That is why I kill her. But I can't get her out of my head. She keeps coming back. That's why I hate her."

Mr. Gates said the writer claimed to have a particular item that would prove he is the strangler. Mr. Gates refused to identify the item but said if the writer did have it police would be inclined to believe he is really the killer.

Mr. Bradley said at a news conference Monday that whoever wrote the letter postmarked Jan. 19 "indicates he is the strangler and wishes to surrender himself and a friend to the mayor's office. He also indicated he would forward a certain item after he received assurances for his safety from the mayor."

Mr. Bradley said he "will take all the necessary steps to ensure the complete safety of the actually involved individuals."

Blue jeans are out for men, according to Paris fashion

to Paris fashion

PARIS, Feb. 8 (R). — Blue jeans are out and clothes softer than ever are in. The new sartorial hero is the gentleman farmer clad in soft tweeds, shetlands and corduroy Norfolk jackets with inset belt at the back worn with long flowing scarves and gaiters.

The waistcoat is back everywhere, the latest in a six-button format cut straight at the waist rather than ending in the classic two points.

The watch-words for 1978 will be serious, sober, safe and sane. Colours are muted deep browns and dark greys.

The unisex look is gone, though there are some common trends for both sexes such as broader padded shoulders for jackets, trousers cut wider over the hips and tapering towards the ankles, smaller shirt-collars and narrow string-ties.

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All other designers however appear to be going on the assumption that only a handful of millionaires will purchase whimsy at Paris prices.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE

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FURNITURE

FOOD MARKETS

SWEETS

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FLOWER SHOPS

THE FLYING CARPET CLUB

FINLANDIA

CELINE

PATCHI

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EEC ministers agree to speed up Greek entry negotiations

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8 (R). — Common Market foreign ministers agreed here yesterday to speed up negotiations on Greek entry to the EEC. But they rejected a suggestion by France that they commit themselves to Greece becoming a member on Jan. 1, 1980, EEC officials said.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen told his EEC colleagues that any commitment to work for Greek membership should be made as strongly for Spain and Portugal.

Detailed negotiations with

Greece begin this Friday, and Danish Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen, who chaired yesterday's meeting, told a news conference that talks at ministerial level would begin in Luxembourg on April 3 and 4.

They said it was too risky to set a precise timetable in advance because of the disappointment that would follow if for any reason it could not be adhered to.

Dr. Owen told a separate news conference: "I fired a warning shot across the bows" of anyone who might seek to delay Portuguese or Spanish membership.

He said Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares had all the help he could get, and that Spain had economic and regional problems.

"We must not get the feeling in those countries that we are any less interested in bringing in Spain and Portugal," he added.

The EEC's Executive Commission is due to pronounce in the spring its opinion on Portugal's application — a vital step on the way to starting formal negotiations.

Dr. Owen said he had expressed consternation when he had heard that the opinion on Spain, which he had hoped for by the end of 1978, would not be ready until next year.

Under the tentative agreement, the miners would get an increase of \$2.35 on their present hourly wage of \$7.80 over a three-year contract. They have been striking for \$2.60.

The miners also wanted a limited right to strike individual mines over local grievances. There was no mention of that in the tentative agreement.

Never a dull moment...

Readers who thought they were seeing new puzzles on page 4 of yesterday's *Jordan Times* can stop wondering now. The boxed news item at the top of the page read backwards due to one of those regular technical mistakes that are made by the *Jordan Times'* printing staff. For our puzzle-minded readers, however, the answer to deciphering the story is to hold the page up to be read against a mirror. Sorry about that.

- The editor

Utilities enforce power cuts as U.S. miners fail to approve new contract

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (R). — The end of the longest coal strike in American history hung in the balance last night after miners' leaders failed to approve a new contract.

As one of the worst blizzards in years roared through the northeastern United States, the 38,000 Bargaining Council of the United Mine Workers (UMW), voted to recess consideration of a tentative agreement announced Monday night.

Endorsement by the UMW Bargaining Council is the first step towards ratification by secret ballot of the 160,000 miners who have been on strike since Dec. 6.

The council said it would meet again when all contract language was in its final form.

UMW President Arnold Miller, who had endorsed the tentative agreement reached Monday with the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, said it could take several days.

The 64-day strike — now beginning to bite as electrical utilities enforce power cuts during a particularly harsh winter — has cost the coal industry millions of dollars.

Labour Secretary Ray Marshall, halting last night's tentative agreement, said the strike had "brought the country perilously close to widespread coal shortages in the midst of a severe winter."

Under the tentative agreement, the miners would get an increase of \$2.35 on their present hourly wage of \$7.80 over a three-year contract. They have been striking for \$2.60.

The miners also wanted a limited right to strike individual mines over local grievances. There was no mention of that in the tentative agreement.

Caracal sheep breeding is a traditional branch of agriculture in the republics of Soviet Asia. Caracal sheep breeding has been practised for centuries in the Uzbek SSR. The natural colour of caracal is black, but selectionists working and elaborating various methods of selection have obtained over 20 colours and tints of caracal for — grey, pink, blue, mother-of-pearl, white and brown. Specialists say, that peculiarities of the climate, vegetation and water in Asian republics are favourable for breeding sheep with fur of rare colours. "Sur" caracal is especially famous, as its two-coloured skins of silver, bronze, golden and amber that are valued much more than that of ordinary colours.



Countries violating human rights will still get U.S. aid

Aid to Africa

Meanwhile the State Department proposed a \$239 million programme for economic and military-related economic aid to 32 African countries, including those affected by political strife in Southern Africa.

The aid package for the 1978 financial year also includes \$90 million in development aid for Sahel, where a department official said conditions have only marginally improved since the onset of drought in 1968.

Mr. G. G. Gobenbutcher, Assistant Administrator of the Africa Bureau of the department's Agency for International Development, said that in Southern African countries development had been disrupted by political instability.

"Efforts to facilitate peaceful change can be reinforced by promoting economic stability and establishing the basis for long-term development in the region," he told the Africa Subcommittee of the House of Representatives International Relations Committee.

For this purpose, she said, the department was requesting \$45 million to improve transportation in Botswana, provide balance of payments support to Zambia and to provide educational opportunities for refugees in Southern Africa.

Japan wins approval to sell China 3 computers

Rolls Royce recalls all 1977 models

LONDON, Feb. 8 (R). — Rolls Royce said yesterday they are asking their worldwide dealer network to recall all cars built in the last year because of a remote chance they have a dangerous fault.

This includes the Shadow, Camargue and Corniche models, 96 per cent of which have been exported.

"We have isolated the problem, and we have a solution which is now being put into effect... there has not been an accident, but there could be one, hence the recall," a spokesman said.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (R). — The United States will continue to give aid in varying degrees to governments that fail to meet President Carter's standards on human rights, White House spokesman Judy Powell said yesterday.

He made his comment in response to a report that the State Department favours continuing aid despite what it felt were widespread human rights violations in those countries.

The Washington Post story said the State Department has drawn up reports, to be made public next week, on 105 countries receiving American military or economic aid.

Despite a 1976 law requiring human rights violations to be considered in allocating military aid, only one country, Nicaragua, has been marked for a major cut-back, the post said.

"It is not our policy that we will totally sever our relationships with other countries with whom we may have differences on the question of human rights, nor will we cut off entirely their foreign aid," Mr. Powell told reporters.

Any other policy would be unsophisticated and self-defeating.

Japan wins approval to sell China 3 computers

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (R). — The United States has approved the sale to China of three huge Japanese computers but is insisting on a number of safeguards, the U.S. Embassy disclosed today.

The embassy, responding to questions, issued a statement saying the United States had advised COCOM (the coordinating committee for export controls on strategic goods to communist areas) that it had no objection to the sale providing certain conditions were met.

The embassy declined to disclose these conditions, but informed sources said they included

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Jordanian fils Buying/selling
U.S. dollar	313.00/315.00
U.K. sterling	607.00/611.00
W. German mark	145.90/149.50
Swiss franc	160.10/161.00
French franc	63.80/64.20
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.20/36.40
Japanese yen (for every 100)	130.10/130.50
Dutch guilder	139.30/140.10
Belgian franc (for every 100)	96.30/96.50
Swedish crown	67.60/68.00

OPEC became a borrower in last quarter of '77

BASEL, Switzerland, Feb. 8 (AP). — Oil-rich countries borrowed more money from the international banking system in the last quarter of 1977 than it deposited, the Bank for International Settlements reported today.

BIS said during the period the member states of the Organisation of Oil Exporting Co-

untries (OPEC) borrowed a total of \$2.2 billion and deposited only \$0.4 billion.

Thus, the OPEC countries together ran net borrowings of \$1.8 billion during the last three months of 1977. BIS said it was the first time the OPEC group has become a "net borrower" since the oil price explosion in 1973.

The OPEC Special Fund was established in 1976 by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries as a new facility to provide concessional financing to other developing countries.

The initiative of establishing the fund was first taken by Iran when in 1974 an institution jointly financed by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the industrialized countries was first proposed.

Lack of positive response from the industrialized countries led to an intensification of efforts of the OPEC member countries.

At their meeting in Algiers in March, 1975, the OPEC members decided to carry on with the proposal by intensifying and coordinating their programme for financial cooperation with other developing countries.

As enunciated in the Solemn Declaration of the Sovereigns and Heads of State of OPEC in Algiers in 1975, the fundamental objective of the fund is to encourage all forms of cooperation among developing countries in order to promote the economic development of those countries.

The establishment of the fund relates also to the broader concept of global cooperation toward the creation of a new international economic order.

Characteristics of OPEC aid

There has been a significant expansion in OPEC aid

countries as a group increased from 0.87 per cent in 1972 to almost 3 per cent in 1977, compared with an average of 0.33 per cent for the Western countries.

Furthermore, the number of both donors and recipients has increased, thus broadening the geographical spread of OPEC aid. Most, if not all, OPEC members have become international donors. Also, bilateral aid commitments in 1974 and 1975 were made to some 40 developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and to even more in 1976. In contrast, the bulk of project aid until 1973 and the major part of government-to-government aid was characterized by a high degree of country concentration.

There has also been an increase in the number of channels and a diversification in the modes of cooperation between the OPEC countries and other developing nations. Soon after the historic oil events of 1973, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela created their own national agencies for external assistance and different groups of OPEC members participated, sometimes in cooperation with other developing nations, in the creation of multilateral agencies for the granting of concessional aid.

Finally, financial assistance provided by OPEC members is, in almost all cases, united to the procurement of goods and services from these countries.

During its first year of operations, the fund was engaged in a wide range of activities.

According to the fund's first annual report (covering Aug. to Dec. 1976), the main operations of the fund were as follows:

1. During its first session (May 10-12, 1974) the Governing Committee of the OPEC Special Fund authorised a total

Support Program							
No. of Loan Agreement	Beneficiary	Amount of Loan (Million US \$)	Date of Signature	No. of Loan Agreement	Beneficiary	Amount of Loan (Million US \$)	Date of Signature
1.	Sudan	7.45	23.12.1976	27.	Egypt	14.45	10. 1. 1977
2.	Western Samoa	1.60	23.12.1976	28.	Yemen AR	2.25	11. 1. 1977
3.	Sri Lanka	8.10	23.12.1976	29.	Upper Volta	2.25	11. 1. 1977
4.	Guinea	2.35	23.12.1976	30.	Kenya	5.00	12. 1. 1977
5.	Pakistan	21.45	23.12.1976	31.	Rwanda	1.70	3. 2. 1977
6.	CAE	1.75	23.12.1976	32.	Senegal	3.40	3. 2. 1977
7.	Madagascar	3.10	10. 1. 1977	33.	Chad	2.40	3. 2. 1977
8.	Nepal	4.15	10. 1. 1977	34.	Ghana	7.80	3. 2. 1977
9.	Mali	3.55	10. 1. 1977	35.	Laos	2.15	3. 2. 1977
10.	Guinea Bissau	1.65	10. 1. 1977	36.	Ethiopia	4.80	3. 2. 1977
11.	Cape Verde	1.55	10. 1. 1977	37.	Sierra Leone	2.05	4. 2. 1977
12.	Comoros	1.65	10. 1. 1977	38.	Niger	2.90	4. 2. 1977
13.	Mauritania	1.80	8. 1. 1977	39.	Burundi	1.70	4. 2. 1977
14.	Yemen PDR	2.40	12. 1. 1977	40.	Cameroun	4.95	4. 2. 1977
15.	Guatemala	1.75	10. 1. 1977	41.	Mozambique	6.55	2. 3. 1977
16.	Guyana	1.60	10. 1. 1977	42.	Benin	2.00	2. 3. 1977
17.	Haiti	3.15	11. 1. 1977	43.	El Salvador	1.75	16. 5. 1977
18.	Afghanistan	3.75	11. 1. 1977	44.	Sao Tome and Principe	0.35	16. 5. 1977
19.	India	21.80	11. 1. 1977	45.	Maldives	0.50	16. 5. 1977
20.	Bangladesh	13.90	20. 1. 1977	46.	Islands	0.50	16. 5. 1977
21.	Lesotho	1.90	20. 1. 1977	47.	Equatorial Guinea	0.50	16. 5. 1977
22.	Burma	2.25	11. 1. 1977	48.	Grenada	0.35	16. 5. 1977
23.	Somalia	2.05</td					

Cambodia reports new border clash, says it repelled Viet attack

BANGKOK, Feb. 8 (Agencies). — Cambodia reported today it had repelled a major Vietnamese attack across its border and scorned the latest cease-fire call from Hanoi. In one of the biggest battles in the border war between the two communist states, Cambodia said several hundred Vietnamese troops were killed or wounded and 17 tanks destroyed yesterday in the Mekong Delta.

Phnom Penh Radio said Vietnamese troops were supported by Soviet-built MiG fighter planes and helicopters when they penetrated about four kms. along the Bassac River.

The radio, monitored in Bangkok, said the Vietnamese brought about 30 tanks into

the battle when the Cambodians counter-attacked.

Cambodia said the latest border attack showed Vietnam did not really want to negotiate a settlement of the border conflict, which flared into open warfare last December after months of sporadic clashes.

Surprise premier chosen in Kuwait

KUWAIT, Feb. 8 (R). — The Emir of Kuwait today asked his Heir Apparent, Sheikh Sa'd Al Abdulla Al Sabah, to form a new government, Kuwait Radio announced today. The radio said Sheikh Sa'd, 48, would start consultations immediately on formation of the new government. The previous government resigned after the Prime Minister, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, was proclaimed Emir to succeed Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah, who died on New Year's Eve. The emir nominated Sheikh Sa'd as Heir Apparent on Jan. 31. The appointment of Sheikh Sa'd to be Prime Minister came as a surprise. He was Minister of Defence and the Interior in the previous government. Sheikh Jaber Al Ali Al Sabah, a powerful member of the ruling Al Sabah family and the Deputy Premier in the last government, had been a leading contender for both the premiership and succession.

Salisbury talks struggle with differences over election issue

SALISBURY, Feb. 8 (AP). — The method for electing Rhodesia's first black-dominated parliament was the key issue as black and white Rhodesian political leaders resumed their majority rule settlement talks today, informed sources said.

Rhodesian attack kills 50 guerrillas in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 8 (AP) — Rhodesian troops killed more than 50 guerrillas of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front in a raid on a camp inside Zambia late last month, informed sources said last night.

The sources said the Rhodesians crossed Lake Kariba in six helicopters and a number of boats, and sealed off an area several kilometres deep inside Zambian territory.

Residents of the region, which included at least 20 villages, said Rhodesian planes bombed and strafed the guerrilla camp, located at the mouth of the Mwolola River in the Gwembe Valley.

Yesterday's session, the sources said.

Prime Minister Ian Smith, tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirau and the Rev. Sithole have agreed on a dual voting system — one roll for the whites, one for the blacks.

Bishop Muzorewa is pressing for a complex formula by which some white representatives will be elected from a preferential roll and others from a common voters' roll.

Bishop Muzorewa and the other negotiators already have agreed in principle to allow 28 white reserved seats in the proposed 100 seat parliament as a blocking mechanism for up to ten years against attempts to remove constitutional clauses protecting minority interests.

The ANC today declared that agreement could be reached by the end of this month.

The ANC Publicity Secretary, David Mukome, said in an interview a few hours before talks were to resume: "We believe that all the parties involved in the talks are genuine in their desire for a settlement based on one-man, one-vote and therefore it is common sense that we should reach a compromise."

Mr. Mukome, speaking for ANC President Bishop Muzorewa, said: "We remain optimistic that both sides will move towards each other and compromise."

affairs are much more similar to those of Moscow than to those of the West. And American officials are known to have doubts about the strength of the PCI's commitment to European military and economic interests through NATO and the European Common Market.

The foreign policy of the PCI is apparently genuinely Eurocommunist — it is "Euro" in its commitment to Western European interests and independence from direct dictation of policy from Moscow, but it is also "Communist" in its ideology, choice of friends and policies at odds with traditional Western points of view.

U.S. concern

The U.S. government expressed its concern on Jan. 12 with a formal statement, just before the collapse of the Italian government under leftist pressure for Communist participation in the government. The statement repeated U.S. opposition to Communist government participation and said: "The United States and Italy share profound democratic values and interests, and we do not believe that the Communists share those values and interests."

Outside of Europe, Italian Communist positions on world

two blocks, not by unilateral ruptures of alliances," Mr. Pajetta said.

However, the PCI mounted a campaign against the neutron-bomb, the enhanced radiation bomb which the United States considers crucial to the defence of Western Europe,

In the two hot spots of current concern to the West, the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, the PCI has policies which are nearly indistinguishable from those of the Soviet Union. Those views were confirmed in recent trips to both areas by the Communist shadow cabinet "Foreign Minister", Giancarlo Pajetta, and by an interview of Mr. Pajetta with the Associated Press.

Less hostility to NATO

On NATO, the PCI began to change its hostility to the Western military alliance in the early '70s and officially voiced its support of NATO at the 1975 party congress. Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer has since repeated his support of NATO as a necessary tool in the balance of power between East and West.

"Our position is that there is a need for reciprocal guarantees of stability, security and disarmament, and in this way arrive at surpassing the

Italy's Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer answers reporters' questions in Rome last week after talks with Prime Minister-designate Giulio Andreotti during the latter's consultations with Italian party leaders to form a new government. (AP wirephoto)



New Yorkers have for the last few days been facing America's worst blizzard for 30 years. Some fight it with umbrellas, some with thick winter clothes but none enjoy it. (AP wirephoto)

Way seems eased for an Italian cabinet

ROME, Feb. 8 (R). — Italy's Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti today pressed forward with attempts to form a new government after the Communist Party backed down on its demand for cabinet posts.

Signor Andreotti, striving to end a three-week-old political crisis, was working on plans to set up another minority Christian Democratic government.

The key factor now was ex-

actly how it would be supported by the Communists and four other parties.

The Communists, by dropping their demands for cabinet posts in an emergency government, have removed one major stumbling block.

Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer said his party was ready to join a parliamentary majority which could support a new Christian Democratic minority government.

But Senator Giovanni Spadolini of the small but influential Republican Party said after conferring with Signor Andreotti today: "I think the solution to this crisis will take a long time."

The Communists have insisted they and other parties supporting the new government should sign proposals which it sends to parliament.

But many Christian Democrats are opposed to any kind of formal and explicit par-

liamentary alliance and want to avoid any overt signs of the new government's dependence on the Communist Party, their old rival and enemy.

Their basic proposal, made last Friday, was for an emergency programme limited to four key issues, parliamentary

support by the other parties for a new government and a six-party committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

The Christian Democrats were forced into this proposal by demands from Communists, Socialists and Republicans for an emergency government and

the refusal of non-Communist parties to join a new centre-left coalition.

Signor Andreotti's last Christian Democratic minority government resigned on Jan. 16 after protracted wrangling over a share of power for the Communists.

Turkish proposals taken to Cyprus

ANKARA, Feb. 8 (AP). — Two Turkish officials flew to Cyprus today and are putting together a final proposal for the Cypriot peace talks, according to reliable sources.

Turkish Prof. Mumtaz Sosyal, designated by Premier Bulent Ecevit to aid in writing Turkish-Cypriot proposals for the resumption of Cypriot peace talks, and Mr. Turgut Ulukmen, head of the Greek-Cyprus desk of the Turkish Foreign Ministry arrived on the island.

Turkey says U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim should invite the sides to return to the conference table after the proposals have been studied. But recent statements by Greek-Cypriot leaders and yet unconfirmed Turkish press reports on the scope of possible Turkish concessions indicate that the gap, between what one side would be ready to

accept and the other to offer, might prove difficult to bridge.

Reports here claim that Turkey has in mind land concessions to the extent of some 4 per cent which would include the northwestern tip of their present holdings and an area jutting south of Nicosia toward Larnaca. In a 1974 invasion, triggered by a Greek-led coup against late Preside-

nt Makarios, Turkish troops grabbed about 36 per cent of Cypriot territory in the north.

This area is populated almost completely by Turkish-Cypriots now through resettlement.

In an interview with the Turkish daily Milliyet, Greek-Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou has said that they would reject outright any proposals which continued to include the Varosha resort suburb of Famagusta in Turkish hands.

He said the territorial concessions should be along the lines of a previous Greek-Cypriot proposal, conceding 20 per cent of Cypriot land area to the Turks on a population basis.

In the past Turks have countered this demand by claiming that the Turkish ethnic community has possession of legal deeds for 32.8 per cent of Cypriot territory.

Israeli T.V. protests film ban

TEL AVIV, Feb. 8 (R). — Israeli Television staff blocked out programmes for nearly an hour last night to protest a government ban on a film about the eviction of Arab villagers.

Minister of Education and Culture Zevulun Hammer on Monday ordered cancellation of the film *Hibat Ha'izz* depicting Israeli troops evicting Arab villagers during the 1948 war.

Argument over the film has raged in the press and in public debate here for the past several months and critics said it would "aid" anti-Israel propagandists.

But journalistic and editorial staff at the independent television station said the minister's action amounted to political interference and closed down transmission after the 11 p.m. news.

They heeded a request from the Board of Directors not to black out the rest of the evening's programme and restored the service after 60 minutes.

World News Briefs

USSR at Belgrade: No to human rights

BELGRADE, Feb. 8 (AP). — The Soviet Union yesterday moved to restate that it does not want human rights mentioned in document that is to conclude the Belgrade conference modelled on the Helsinki final act on security and cooperation in Europe. Chief Soviet delegate Yuri Vorontsov showed up at three of four informal groups working on the draft of the concluding document to pronounce his "no" to inclusion of human rights. The "et" was repeated by another Soviet official on his behalf.

Filipino rebellion killed 800 in 1977

MANILA, Feb. 8 (R). — More than 800 people died in clashes with rebels of the Moslem Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in 1977, despite a supposed ceasefire, Defense Secretary Carmelo Barbero said today. But he told a meeting of military and civilian officials in the southern town of Cebu City — heart of one of the troubled secessionist areas — this was a big drop in casualties during the previous four months. He put the death figures for 1977 at 20,000.

North Yemen creates parliamentary body

SAN'AA, Feb. 8 (R). — The Yemen Arab Republic moved to democratic rule yesterday by appointing a form of parliament to advise the government and the Command Council on legislative, constitutional and budgetary affairs. The North Yemen's Command Council issued a decree ordering the creation of a member Constituent Assembly and defined the role it could play in running the country. Under the decree, the new assembly will advise on the constitutional status of the head of state, on bills and legislative measures which the Command Council might choose to draft.

Guerrilla assassimates Namibian minister

WINDOEK, Namibia, Feb. 8 (R). — A gunman shot dead a member of the northern Province of Ovambo at a political meeting in what authorities believe was an attack by a national guerrilla. The killer was shot dead by Ovambo National Guards as he fled after firing a number of shots yesterday at Mr. Shiyagaya, Health and Welfare Minister for Ovambo, said.

Congo executes ten for killing president

BRAZZAVILLE, Feb. 8 (R). — Ten men condemned to death in connection with the assassination last March of Congolese President M'poli were executed yesterday, the government announced. The men were sentenced on Monday to be shot and hanged. Opango said the sentences would be carried out in accordance with the order of the revolutionary court. President oumbi was shot in his palace on March 18, 1977, by three

U.S. Senate debates Panama Canal accord

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (R). — The U.S. Senate started today on the Panama Canal treaties with the fate of the canal in the hands of a score of uncommitted members. Senate for the treaties has increased significantly since they signed by President Carter and Panamanian head of government Omar Torrijos last September in a blaze of pomp.



Support for Palestinians

In the Middle East, the PCI has developed close ties with the hardline Arab states and with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Pajetta visited Lebanon, Syria and Iraq in his recent trip and had talks with Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Like the Soviet Union, the PCI backs PLO demands for a Palestinian state, and unlike most of the Western World, the PCI condemned the recent peace initiatives of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat with Israel.

"We find that the act of Sadat was not courageous, but it was one of desperation," Mr. Pajetta said, attributing President Sadat's trip to Israel to economic difficulties brought on by his break with

the Soviet Union and military weakness of the Egyptian army.

"He made a dramatic gesture which, as its first result, isolated him from the rest of the Arabs.... The gesture of Sadat seemed to be a gesture which gave Israel all the

On Ethiopia's side

In the Horn of Africa, where Ethiopia is fighting a Somali-backed uprising in the Ogaden and an Eritrean war of independence in the north, the PCI has at least partially shifted its alliances along with the Soviet Union. It backs Soviet military aid to Ethiopia, which the United States has condemned as a dangerous escalation of the two-front war.

The PCI has bad ties of friendship with Somalia dating from the establishment of a socialist regime there allied to the Soviet Union, and it backed the efforts of Eritrean guerrillas when they were fighting against the U.S.-backed Emperor Haile Selassie.

Now, with Ethiopia under a Marxist regime allied to the Soviet Union, the PCI is seeking ties with Addis Ababa and insisting on Ethiopia's territorial integrity.